

Always in Advance

WHOLE NUMBER 1298

To the Women

Reverend the apostatizing, paragon of sinners, of America's most prominent representatives of the old brought to life the women of America. This was not an effort to turn to the interior of that prodigiously barbarous society, but to show the world the date of its reformation. Their pretensions to the most perfect virtues in existence, I saw to be a phony. It was a phony letter, also, the heading "Sisterhood of the Mothers and Daughters of America," and, whiskey

With the advent of the balling robot, however, and the use of a robot to place pieces of high pressure material on a 11.5-ton die, direct control of the forced air control and adjustment of W. H. Co. According to the paper, the robot brought the die to the press in past five years, the factory losses of this adjustment had been minimal and no more adjustment of this type would be required.

But the scene in the United States is always a little different. So the beer has a different subtlety, a different character—specifically just feminine character, as non-inksters do drink in the town and in place of the "open bar" the power of a couple is embodied. Exotically graceful young women reclining in hammocks in country gardens and stillness lazily dispelled by tall glasses of somebody's famous beer. Girls radiant emerging from a road dip occasionally declare that there's nothing like a glass of foaming beer to top off a swim.

Millions of decent minded persons frankly deplore the unscrupulous commercial greed back of this demagogically booze campaign. What can be done about it? How about "Open Letters" from the women of America? For instance, to legislators demanding their support, say for the Capper bill, which would prohibit altogether interstate transmission of all advertising of any alcoholic beverage by newspaper, radio, or any other means?

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Pledge Speaking

Judge E. J. Fritz of Kissimmee will at West Liberty on Monday, Aug. 26, 1935, at 1 P. M. check past, address the citizens and voters in behalf of Thomas S. Riley, seeking the nomination for governor of Kentucky.

METHODIST CHURCH
Sunday school 9:45 a.m.
Mid-week service every Wednesday
night at 7 o'clock.
Church services the first and third
Sundays of each month at 11 a.m.

Public Samples

Public Speaking
Judge E. J. Feltz of Russellville will at West Liberty on Monday, Aug. 26, 1935, at 1:30 o'clock p.m., address the citizens and return to Russellville.

METHODIST CHURCH
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.

Church services the first and third Sundays of each month at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

:15 n'clock.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to be present at all these services. I. J. SCULDER, pastor

STRIPPINGS

FROM THE
COW BARN
BY




**HANK
THE
HIPSTER**

111



MAN



Sugar Creek
Extension
Service

Well few thin

For the few girls who were renewed at the bank, a few were about the time on the bank, he continued.

how menny kows nlr yew milkin bar
 yerkins—sezzo tew paw
 wall I alm tew keep up the hurd an
 add a kapida noo kows euh vers—

line—sez the banker—I gess we kin
kommuadate yew agin on the note.
We alluz ain tew help them az helps

themselves speshully if they milk plenty
 ev kows bekawse the Gary Industry
 z the backbone uv this exshun.
 paw lowed that he that that the

better off this year.

yes—spz tha banker yew kin look
kross a feeld now an tell in a minnit
hiltz iz tba farmer an whitcz iz tba
kanakran

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

Senators Back Down on "Soaking" Small Incomes

NORRIS liked the new tax bill that congress was working on, and the senate finance committee had hard work making up its mind as to the form it would recommend. First it altered almost every provision of the bill passed by the house and changed it from a "soak the rich" measure to one which would soak practically every one. This was done by lowering personal income tax exemptions, and starting the surtax increases at \$3,000 instead of \$50,000. The latter feature was proposed by Senator La Follette and was adopted to keep him in line. Also, the inheritance taxes which President Roosevelt had asked for were eliminated.

Protests against increasing the taxes on little incomes came immediately from senators, representatives and the country at large. Senators Borah of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska were among the "independents" who expressed their disapproval. Mr. Borah especially was vocal in opposition. He could not see the justice or the wisdom of the proposition.

"Families with these small incomes are now paying more than their proportionate share of taxes and at the same time are facing higher prices for food, clothes, fuel and rents," he said. So the committee suddenly reversed itself abruptly, rejected the La Follette plan by a vote of 8 to 7, and for the time being at least saved the little incomes and perhaps a lot of house members who hope to be re-elected.

The bill which the committee voted to report contains new provisions to compensate for those eliminated from the house bill, and the estimated revenue is only \$1,000,000 less. This is divided in the senate bill as follows:

Graduated corporation income tax	\$ 5,000,000
Corporation excess profits and capital stock taxes	25,000,000
Increased estate taxes with related gift taxes	100,000,000
Increased surtaxes on incomes in excess of	
\$1,000,000	5,000,000
Total	\$135,000,000

The bill thus more closely follows the demands of President Roosevelt than the house measure, with the exception of inheritance taxes, which the senate committee eliminated. Even this action was offset by the increase in the existing estate and gift tax rates, expected to bring in \$100,000,000.

This action by the senate committee probably means the adjournment of congress will be speeded up. The house is cleaning up its "must" legislation, the ways and means committee having voted to report favorably the Guffey coal bill which would set up a "little NRA" for the bituminous industry. It is generally believed this measure will not stand a test in the Supreme court, but the administration had demurred its enactment nevertheless.

How Social Security Pension System Works

WHEN the President's social security bill was finally enacted into law, the senate adopting the conference report almost agreed to by the house, probably many thousands of men and women all over the country began thinking on the pensions they would receive under its terms. It is unlikely that one in a thousand has any clear idea of how the new program's pension system will work, so we reprint here a neat summary prepared by the Associated Press showing its operation as applied to "Bill Jones":

"Suppose young Bill is twenty when the law goes into effect and makes an average monthly salary of \$100 until he is thirty-five. He will get a monthly pension, until his death, of \$37.75."

"In detail, here is what will happen to him:

"In the calendar years 1937, 1938, and 1939 he will pay a salary tax of 1 per cent, or a total of \$30 for the three years. In 1940, 1941, 1942 he will pay 1 1/2 per cent, or \$54. In 1943, 1944, and 1945 the tax will be 2 per cent, or \$72. In 1946, 1947, and 1948 the tax will be 2 1/2 per cent, or \$90. From 1949 to 1951, inclusive, the tax will be 3 per cent, or a total of \$1,188 for those 33 years.

"Thus, in 45 years, Bill Jones will have paid in \$1,440. All the time his employer will have been matching his tax payments, so the total paid to the federal treasury will be \$2,880.

"At sixty-five Bill Jones can expect to live perhaps 10 years more. If he does, he will get back \$4,500.

"When Bill Jones dies this is what will happen:

"His average annual salary will be multiplied by the number of years he paid taxes. In other words, if he dies after he has paid taxes for 45 years, \$1,200 will be multiplied by 45—giving a total of \$54,000. Arbitrarily, the bill stipulates that Bill Jones' estate shall be entitled to 3 1/2 per cent of that, or \$1,890—less any amount he received in pensions before he died.

"If Jones dies before he gets back \$1,890 in pensions, what he actually received is deducted from \$1,890 and the remainder paid to his heirs. If he lives until he gets back all of the \$1,890 and more, his heirs get nothing.

"If Jones should die before he reaches sixty-five, his heirs would be entitled to a payment of 3 1/2 per cent of the total wages on which taxes had been paid.

"For instance, if he died after ten years, he would have paid taxes on \$12,000. His heirs would be entitled to 3 1/2 per cent of that, or \$420."

Senator Clark of Missouri made a brave attempt to save private pension systems, but gave up when the promise was made that house and senate committees will try during the recess to work out a method of preserving such of these as are found worthy. The measure as passed provides for old age security, unemployment insurance, and for financial aid to dependent children, the blind, the crippled, and to public health agencies. It carries appropriations totaling \$94,491,000 for the fiscal year 1938 as the government's share of the program. This sum does not include an authorized grant of \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and \$4,000,000 for each subsequent fiscal year to defray the cost of administering one project in the bill.

Farmers Organize Council to Protect Their Rights

FARMERS who believe that their individual rights are being encroached upon by the administration's agricultural policies are offered a chance to get together by the organization and incorporation in Chicago of the Farmers' Independent Council of America. Dan D. Cressment, a farmer of Manhattan, Kan., is president of the body. Stanley F. Morse, South Carolina farmer and consulting agriculturalist, is executive vice president and Chris J. Abbott, Nebraska stockman and farmer, and Clyde O. Patterson, Illinois Jersey breeder, were incorporators. Dr. Charles W. Burkett, agricultural authority of New York and formerly director of the Kansas agricultural experiment station, and L. G. Tolles, farmer and past master of the Connecticut State Grange, are other vice presidents of the council, and Dr. E. V. Wilcox, representative of the Country Gentleman, District of Columbia, is secretary-treasurer; Fred L. Crawford, Michigan congressman and farm owner; E. E. Dorsett, farmer and past master Pennsylvania State Grange, and Kurt Greenwald, farm manager and agricultural engineer, New York, are directors.

"To me there is but one issue, whether we are going to have a constitutional government or have a dictatorial regime," said Charles E. Collins, Colorado cattlemen and president of the American National Live Stock association, regional vice president of the new organization.

The four Rat Islands, near the end of the Aleutian group, comprise 1,000 square miles—and are more than 1,000 miles from the Alaskan mainland, 2,000 miles from the nearest United States point, and more than 2,000 miles from Hawaii. Except for one or two fox ranches on each, they are uninhabited. Punishment to the Rat Islands "would mean a long goodbye without hope of pardon, parole, or escape," Col. C. A. Seane of the army signal corps has proposed a plan for the establishment of a federal penal colony on the Rat Islands, off Alaska, and recommended it to the consideration of Attorney General Cummings. It would be so isolated that no guards would be required and the prisoners could be left to shift for themselves.

G. O. P. Defeats New Dealers in Rhode Island Election

REPUBLICAN leaders throughout the country were immensely heartened—probably too much so—by the result of the by-election in the First district of Rhode Island.

Charles F. Risk, Republican, and determined opponent of the New Deal, defeated Antonio Prince, Democrat, by nearly 13,000 votes, capturing the seat in congress which Francis B. Condon, Democrat, resigned to go on the State Supreme court. The reversal was so decisive that the Republicans hailed it as a clear indication that President Roosevelt would be defeated for reelection.

Representative R. H. Snell of New York, minority leader, made a speech about it in the house in which he said: "This is the first time the people of any part of the country have had an opportunity to pass on the reckless and extravagant expenditures of the administration. They have passed upon it in a very decisive manner. The election shows the people are beginning to think. The handwriting is on the wall. From now on we will witness similar reversions by the citizenry of the New Deal program."

Hoover Demands Showdown From the Administration

FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, traveling from California to New York, stopped in Chicago long enough to issue a challenge to the Roosevelt administration and a call on the President for a showdown as to his policy on changing the Constitution. He declared the American people have a right to know what alterations in the basic law the administration proposes to make.

"The time has come," he said, "when these full purposes should be disclosed. The people should now be told openly the specific words of the exact amendment that these gentlemen want so that the people can consider and themselves determine it. That is their right."

Grass Roots Movement Is Given Permanent Form

REPUBLICANS of the 10 Midwestern states that participated in the Grass Roots conference in Springfield, Ill., have made the Grass Roots movement a permanent auxiliary of the party. Harrison E. Spangler of Iowa is its chairman, Mrs. Leslie Wheeler of Illinois the vice chairman, and Jo Ferguson of Oklahoma, the secretary. Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky, not represented at the Springfield meeting, have been invited to join in the movement.

Black's Methods in Probe Resented by Pat Hurley

SENATOR HUGO BLACK of Alabama may bring out a lot of facts in his inquiry into lobbying, but his way of conducting the investigation is not winning him any credit. The house has all along felt that he was trying to bully it into accepting the nullities bill "death sentence" clause and has been correspondingly resentful. Various witnesses before the senate committee have felt, seemingly with reason, that they were being treated unfairly.

One of these witnesses who complained bitterly was Patrick J. Hurley, secretary of war in the Hoover administration. He testified that he had received \$100,000 from the Associated Gas and Electric system in the last three years, but insisted he was paid for legal advice only and had done no lobbying. Hurley was not permitted to read a prepared statement, and Black's interjections and questions so angered the witness that he rose to his feet and shouted: "Everyone knows all you gentlemen are good prosecutors! Of course, you don't know what it is to be fair or just. You try to put words into a witness' mouth. Your questions are all on the type of the 'Why don't you stop beating your wife?' query."

Federal Penal Colony on Rat Islands Proposed

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The islands, part of the public domain, are suitable for raising live foxes, sheep, and goats, and for fishing. They are washed by the warm Japan current, seldom have snow and have an average temperature of 30 in winter and 54 in summer.

Nazi "Housecleaning" Has Hitler's Full Support

ADOLF HITLER's silence during the recently renewed Nazi warfare on Jews and Catholics led many to think the movement was being led by others. But Der Fuehrer emerged from his country residence to make a speech at Essenheim in which he made it clear he was backing the current "housecleaning" to the limit. He declared the Nazi party would smash its opponents, continuing:

"Always stand to your duty, not only in good days but even in the bad ones. Keep it up when the storm lashes and clouds the dragnet."

His apprehension still prevails among Jews in Germany as to what the future has in store for them. Hitler's speech, Berlin police president, had forbidden individual action against Jews. Wilhelm Frick, minister of interior, announced:

"The Jewish question will slowly but surely be gotten rid of, as the Nazi program foresees."

Mussolini and Ethiopian Emperor Prepare for War

ENGLAND and France were still trying to find the way to avert war between Italy and Ethiopia, but Premier Mussolini of Italy was so skeptical that he ordered 55,000 more men to the colors. By the first of October he will have about a million men in uniform. It is said, the Ethiopian emperor, was reported to have sanctioned the concentration of 60,000 of his troops on Italy's east African frontiers. The chiefs, it is said, are finding it increasingly difficult to restrain their warriors from overt acts that would surely precipitate warfare.

A report from Addis Ababa said the emperor was ready to cede a portion of Ethiopia to Italy in return for loans from that country to develop Ethiopia's resources and the granting of a seaport, as was suggested some time ago by Capt. Anthony Eden of England.

Let Our Motto Be GOOD HEALTH

BY DR. LLOYD ARNOLD
Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois, College of Medicine.

A WORD FOR THE PLUMP

Both overweight and underweight conditions are hazardous to health. But styles for women have placed a premium on underweight. The slender, boyish figure is a girl with less flesh than she should have to be normal. It is encouraging to note that the New York Thinnesses' and Cosmetologists' association, with five thousand members, has come out for the plump girls as against the thin ones. They place more weight on graceful curves than on sharp angles. The well-nourished damsel of today should be proud of her health. For radiant, glowing skin goes with a plump, rounded body.

Painters, sculptors, courtiers and great lovers have always given the plump girl the best of it.

The esteem for slenderness has been only a fad, just an evanescent idea. Long ears, protruding lips and other fetish customs are confined only to local areas. Plump girls are more normal than slender, skinny ones. They can think better because they are healthier. Cleopatra, Venus of Milo, Fatima were all plump ladies, even bordering on overweight. The chambers of the Sultan were luxuriant women; the Renaissance portrayed the ideal of feminine beauty. In the early thirties in this country the plump Lillian Russell type was in great demand. And Mae West—she may be the style of tomorrow.

The anemic, slender, underweight girl will develop into a plump young woman if she eats the proper food. Directly after birth the first major battle every little girl baby has to solve is to keep her internal heat regulated and constant. She conquers this within 24 hours, then she has another critical problem; namely, to keep her blood pressure normal and constant. A little gland on top of each kidney takes care of this—the adrenal or suprarenal glands. Then she has seven or eight years of smooth sailing. Constitutional diseases are all that bother her at this time.

But when she reaches late years of age she begins to change. She grows faster; she becomes more active in her movements. She is preparing herself for womanhood. When she is eleven or twelve years old, she is taller than her brother at the same age. She now develops rapidly. She puts on weight, angles become curves, fat is deposited around breasts and hips; she blooms out like a morning flower in springtime. She becomes a woman almost overnight. If she stays slender and boyish with concave angles, she is not developing along normal lines. It is just as natural for a girl to become plump when she grows into young womanhood as it is for a flower to bloom when it is mature.

Authorities on public health have always been apprehensive about the slender fadism among young women. Young women can keep slender only by modified starvation methods. They eat little other than dried bran like breakfast foods, moistened with skimmed milk and swallowed with the aid of coffee or tea; they reject out out fats and sweets, and subsist for the rest of the day mainly on salads. Their idea is to keep the neutral, immature, infertile figure of childhood. And nature never meant a girlish figure to be a childish form. Head odds heavy feelings in head and back, and mental sluggishness with a constipation of ideas and thoughts are common among undernourished young people. An angular, concave, linear figure, underfed young woman may well be an incubator cultivating and propagating various kinds of germs.

Young mothers with plump figures have plenty of vitality giving vitamins and other necessary substances stored in their bodies for the growth and nourishment of their babies. Undernourished, skinny young mothers are at a disadvantage; they have less reserve stored up for their infants. There will be fewer disabilities among young mothers if they eat what they should and eat until hunger is satisfied. Eating will make them plump, but that is normal, and they will be much healthier and very much happier.

The style-makers talk of fuller skirts for the 1935-36 winter season. That is good news from the health standpoint. Tight skirts make women think too much of reducing. When they see bread or potatoes on the table, butter, ice cream, whipped cream, all foods they should have, they shake their heads. More ample clothes will make them less conscious of curves when they look into their mirrors.

And, if you notice, the girls pictured on the magazine covers and in billboard advertisements now definitely have curves. So do the girls chosen to advertise swim suits. The attainment of curves means the buying of more food, which will make the farmers happier. And more cloth is required to cover curves, which will make the woolen mills busier. Who knows but that the new style in plumpness is the factor that will lead us out of the depression? Certainly it will make for healthier young womanhood.

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SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field
FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT



Washington.—Comments by administration leaders, including Vice Chairman Crowe of the Democratic national committee, that President Roosevelt would be re-elected by the votes of the West and South, thus virtually conceding the Northeast as enemy country, have driven political wisecracks to the electoral vote table. What they have found is highly significant.

In a nutshell, if the Democratic campaign for Roosevelt should be waged on that basis next year, New York would again be the pivotal state, as it used to be in calculations at the turn of the century. For New York has not been the decisive state since the Cleveland days. In fact, in the only close election held since Cleveland—that of Wilson versus Hughes in 1916—New York was on the losing side. She cast her electoral vote for Hughes, by the fairly tight majority of 119,000.

Talk of re-electing Roosevelt with this West and South has brought back interest in that very close election, when everyone waited for word from California to see who had been elected. An inspection of that vote, however, brings out the highly interesting fact that the real key state in that election was Ohio. The Buckeye state was the only one, so to speak, to go "out of line." Ohio voted against the trend in surrounding states, for Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana and West Virginia all went for Hughes.

Had Ohio gone for Hughes, no one would have waited three days to see how California went. Hughes would have been elected.

The point of which now is that the entire South and West are not enough, unless the candidate carrying them can carry one of the big states, at least, east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio. New York, with all the West and all the South, would be enough. So would Ohio, or Illinois. Or a combination of Indiana and Wisconsin.

Now Vital State

All this, too, it must be remembered, is on the assumption that the candidate carrying the South and West carries California. That state is now vital, far more important, with its heavily increased electoral vote, than it was in 1916—before election day of that year.

Humbly from California are that the Golden Gate state today is no more friendly to the New Deal than is Rhode Island, whose vote precipitated all this talk. Washington attorneys who attended the bar association meeting in Los Angeles, most of whom also visited San Francisco, and some of whom visited San Diego, bring back these reports. They say California has been so frightened by radicals that it has swung all the way conservative.

Add to this possibility, the fact that Ohio never was a strong Roosevelt state—that even in 1932 its majority for him was only about 73,000—and since then it has had many squabbles—that both its senators voted against the AAA amendments—and it becomes clearer why New York's 47 electoral votes are apt to be absolutely essential to Roosevelt next year.

What again brings up the question of Tammany. So far Tiger has put a stone in the President's path. It rolled up a tremendous majority for him in 1932. Its delegation in the house has voted almost solidly for everything he wanted—in many obvious instances against the local selfish interests of the New York taxpayers. Whereas Tammany has got very little. Farley's backing of McKee for mayor of New York resulted in the election of La Guardia, which deprived the Wigwag of local patronage, and it has fared very badly on federal patronage.

Now, no one accused the Tammany chieftains of being stupid about this sort of thing. And there will be no forced municipal election in November, 1935, as there was in 1932, following the resignation of Mayor Walker. So do not be surprised if suddenly there should be manifested a much more kindly spirit toward Tammany at the White House.

Churches and Charities

Sudden realization of what the Roosevelt tax revolution would do to their sources of incomes—not to mention endowments—has been driven home to prominent churchmen as well as those interested in hospitals and other charities.

Up to about a month ago the attitude toward the New Deal of most persons, whose chief interest was in churches, educational and charitable enterprises, had been rather benevolent. They were glad—especially those interested primarily in church and charity—to see the federal government take so much of their burdens from them. This was especially true because the New Deal program began at a time when for several years contributions had shrunk and expenditures skyrocketed, both due to the depression.

But suddenly their interest was forced on the whole subject of where the New Deal policies would lead with respect to contributions and bequests by the rich—by President Roosevelt's firm stand against ex-

emption of corporation contributions to charities from corporation income taxes.

Churches have long been beneficiaries from the wills of the rich. So have universities, hospitals and charities. And while some of the shrewder leaders in such circles had been somewhat alarmed by the heavy imposts on big fortunes proposed in the Roosevelt tax message of June, they had not taken any public stand. In fact, if they hedged to write to their senators and representatives during the last days of June or early in July, it escaped general notice.

Then the President made his position clear on corporation gifts to charities, which brought the people interested in standing, and resulted in an immediate barrage of protests being received on Capitol Hill.

Started Them Thinking

This got them to thinking about the whole tax program, and its possible effect not only on the things in which they were interested but, in many cases, on their jobs.

Church leaders began to realize that if the heavier income taxes on big incomes, and heavy imposts on inheritances proposed by the President, were imposed—there might be a serious falling off in their donations and bequests, as the first place the rich would start to cut would be on their charities, when it came to readjusting their expenses to conform to the new taxes.

Very prominent churchmen of four of the largest denominations in this country have already moved into action, writing their senators and members of the house at length about what the new taxes would do to their churches. In many instances these letters were the second to be received by the same legislators from the same writers within a month.

First came the protests about the President's desire to eliminate the exemption for corporation gifts to charities. Then, within three or four weeks, came the second letters protesting about the higher taxes on the big incomes and inheritances.

One very important figure in church circles in this country wrote his senator that he believed the whole system of financing his church, and for that matter all other churches in this country, would have to be changed if the policy of "sharing the wealth" is carried out.

Incidentally, a few of these protest letters also strike at the idea of the sliding scale corporation taxes, pointing out that the same curtailment of gifts to church and charities would follow reduction of corporate dividends as would follow higher income and inheritance taxes.

Indications are that if the tax bill is long drawn out in the senate, this church and charities influence may become one of the potent elements in the final votes on amendments.

Cut Relief Costs

Real pressure to cut the relief costs of federal government has been under way since May, and efforts are beginning to show. This is not being accomplished, as some seem to think, by any surveys the federal men are making. On the contrary it is being accomplished exclusively—so far—by state and local agencies.

But it is being done because of federal pressure. Very few people realize what a ear the four billion-dollar relief bill made of Harry Hopkins—always allowing for the fact that President Roosevelt can tell him what to do. But he has the power to say to any state: "Cut your relief roll by so many by the first of the month, or next month you get no federal money whatever."

When congress was passing the relief bill, giving the President four billion dollars to prevent suffering and spend our way out of the depression, the senators and representatives were much concerned about how part of the money should be apportioned among the states. They laid down the old, existing formula arrived at in days of good roads and appropriations. They stipulated this not only to such money as should be spent for roads, but also to the money to be spent for eliminating grade crossings.

It simply did not occur to them that it might be a pious idea to decide how the relief money should be distributed. The idea was, if people were hungry they would be fed. That is still the idea, of course, but the national legislators never thought of the possibilities of Harry Hopkins' saying to their state governments that if they did not proceed according to his plan he would cut off their federal aid.

All this really goes back to President Roosevelt's ideas in January, when he was explaining his 1933 budget (for year beginning July 1, 1935) and talking about the four-billion-dollar appropriation he was then asking.

At that time the idea of the White House was that everybody who could work would be given work, and everybody who could not work would be thrown back on the states and local communities for support. In short, that the federal government would be taken out of the relief business as soon as the works-relief projects got under way.

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STRIKE UP THE BAND

AND GIVE IT A HAND

THE FLAVOR'S GLOR-I-OUS

JOIN IN THE CHOR-I-OUS

IT'S GOT EVERYTHING IT'S THE CEREAL KING

GRAPE-NUTS FLAKES!

ONCE you taste Grape-Nuts Flakes, you'll cheer too! And it not only has a delicious flavor, but it's *nourishing*. One dishful, with milk or cream, contains more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. Try it—your grocer has it! Product of General Foods.

The Courier

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce
ELIAS JOHNSON
of Lenox

as a candidate for member of the County Board of Education of Morgan county subject to the will of the voters at the regular election Nov. 5, 1935.

FARMERS' COLUMN

THE FARM AND HOME

Nature prevented soil washing or erosion by covering the land with a growth of vegetation. Man has not been able to improve upon this system. Cover crops still offer the best solution to the problem of controlling erosion on land left bare when the crop season is over.

A statement issued by J. B. Hurston, director of the AAA division of tobacco, sugar, rice and peanuts, says food costs are 11 percent below the general level of living costs, and still the best bargain in living with the exception of rent.

That alfalfa depletes fertility is indicated by depressing tests at the western Kentucky experiment station. Top-dressing with superphosphate increased the yield by 0.182 pounds in three years, and adding potash to the phosphate jumped the yield still more.

Excessive use of hot water tends to destroy the fiber in household linens. They should never be boiled, soaking in a strong solution of cold salt water for two or three hours will help make the linens flexible and pliable.

The revival of work horse and mule breeding is said to be the greatest in ten years, with an estimated production of 300,000 foals this year. This is 200,000 less than the yearly death rate of farm work stock.

In a program to remove surplus dairy products from the market and also to provide food for relief purposes the Agricultural Adjustment administration has begun the purchase of more than 8,000,000 pounds of butter, cheese, and dried skim milk.

Fertilizers Increase Iodine

That the iodine content of vegetables and other food and feed crops may be increased by the application to the soil of certain fertilizers is the conclusion reached by Dr. J. S. McClure, D. W. Young, and R. K. Cuffee in the department of research chemistry at the Kentucky agricultural experiment station.

Due to the interest in the effect of iodine on health, the Kentucky scientists tested the effect of applying to plant growth certain chemical fertilizers known to contain relatively large amounts of iodine.

The results of the experiments, published in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy, indicate that the iodine content of vegetables and other forms of plant growth may be materially increased, especially when potassium iodide is used on the soil. Cattle, Chile nitrate, raw rock phosphate, and limestone rocks contain enough iodine to influence the iodine content of forage crops and vegetables.

Not only is it possible to increase the amount of iodine in food and feed crops, the investigators state, but the iodine is present in a suitable form for assimilation by livestock and man. Analyses of the iodine content of the soils in the six principal agricultural areas of Kentucky showed the greatest deficiency in the eastern coal fields and the experiments were conducted in corn, wheat, and vegetables grown in eastern counties.

Snapshots of KENTUCKY GEOLOGY

Dr. A. C. McFarlan

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Chapter XX
The Kentucky river gorge is one of the scenic spots of Kentucky, flowing into the inner bluegrass region from the eastern knobs and outer bluegrass. The river flows along in a broad open valley. Rather suddenly it changes its character and plunges thru a cliff-bordered gorge and then out again on the other side into a broad open valley with extensive flood plains and much good alluvial farm land. This gash cut by the river is about 500 feet deep and gives a bit of seedily rugged country quite in contrast to the gently rolling farmland of the bluegrass. And as is so often the case, the picturesque is not the prosperous country, for with the exception of the alluvial soils of the bottoms, the vicinity of the river is a region of excessive soil erosion. The geology of this gorge is simple. Thruout central Kentucky the strata are warped up in a broad arch commonly known as the Cincinnati Arch, with the actual tilt of the beds only a few feet per mile, and seldom recognizable to the eye. In spite of the upward central Kentucky is a bowlful, for many hundreds of feet of rock have been cut away by stream erosion since this warping took place near the close of the Paleozoic era. As a result much older rocks, those which are buried deep beneath the surface in eastern and western Kentucky, outcrop here. It is just as if one cut a deep slice off the side of an onion. In the center of the cut are found the deepest and oldest layers.

The oldest strata brought to the surface are the massive limestones seen in the Kentucky river bluffs. These, the readily removed by solution, are not easily eroded by streams, and stand in steep bluffs. Even the river has been able to cut its way down thru them, valley widening has been exceptional slow here, the gorge. Two other things must be considered. Only a rapidly flowing stream can cut a gorge. The Kentucky river was a rapidly flowing stream until loaded by a series of dams. But it is rather unusual to see such a stream winding back and forth in great loops. Such a meandering course is more characteristic of a sluggish stream, winding back and forth over a broad flood plain. Such is the lower Mississippi river. Here one has to travel many miles by boat to attain a point only a fraction of that distance away as the crow flies. This river as it winds back and forth has leaving deposits of sand, gravel, and mud.

The Kentucky river and Dix river as they flow thru their gorges have this same type of course; note Hardy's Bend and Frying Pan Bend. But here we have a gorge and a stream of high velocity—an association of characters not normal in the history of a river.

The paradox is only apparent. The bluegrass was formerly a broad plain, perhaps a couple of hundred feet above sea level, across which the Kentucky and other rivers flowed in widely meandering courses much like the lower Mississippi of today. Later, perhaps some 20 to 30 millions of years ago, the region was warped up to a higher level. The rivers were rejuvenated, flowed more swiftly, and began actively to deepen their valleys again. But they were confined to their old meandering channels. Thus they cut themselves into those old courses and have since done so to the extent of about 500 feet. What was the old plain is now the gently rolling upland. And in the vicinity of the Kentucky river may be seen sand and gravel near the hillsides, old sand and gravel bars, left there by the river when the region was a low plain.

Poultry Raising in South
The south is an especially favored region for the development of poultry raising. Prof. C. L. Morgan, head of the poultry department at the South Carolina experiment station, told those attending the eleventh annual poultry short course at the Kentucky agricultural experiment station at Lexington.

Many southern markets for poultry products are under-served by local producing areas, he said, thereby giving farmers and poultrymen local outlets for eggs and poultry at good prices.

An ample supply of locally grown feeds for poultry can be produced thruout the south, thus reducing feed costs.

Climate conditions are favorable for maximum egg production by the time of maximum egg prices.

Adequate buildings and equipment for poultry can be provided at a minimum cost.

Parasite troubles respond to the same control measures in the south as elsewhere, while certain poultry diseases are less common or less destructive.

Good breeding stock is available in practically every section for establishing flocks or for flock improvement.

The numerous of large eastern markets and possibilities of cheap transportation provide a satisfactory outlet for any surplus production.

LET'S ALL GO TO KENTUCKY'S GREATEST SHOW

Unquestionably the Kentucky State Fair is Kentucky's greatest show of interest to all Kentuckians. More particularly is it for the farmer, the stockman, the horse fancier and the women of the state. The Horse Show is the acknowledged world's greatest array of blooded horse flesh ever gotten together. Same may be said of the show of colts known as the American Saddle Horse and Breeders' Futurity Event.

In every way the State Fair this year will be so fine a show for everyone that all who can possibly do so should attend. There is no place in all the world where so many Kentuckians can get together for annually meeting and greeting their old friends and making new ones.

Come, and let's all have a good, big time together. It's your Fair—Be There!

Garth K. Ferguson, Secretary, KENTUCKY STATE FAIR, Louisville, September 9-14.

Get Your Star Brand Shoes and Better Silk Hosiery at

L. L. Williams Department Store
We Retail and Wholesale
East of Courthouse West Liberty, Ky.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A BUSINESS EDUCATION

To Young Men and Young Women:
Before you make final decision as to what you will do this fall, get facts about this institution. It is one of the large, old, growing, progressive business schools of America. Short courses leading to office positions, and long courses of college rank leading to commercial teaching or accounting positions. Get ready for a position and a position will be ready for you.

Ask for catalog.
BOWLING GREEN BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
(Incorporated) BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY
At the very gates of the Mammoth Cave National Park

WORDS OF WISDOM

The soft answer turneth away no salesman.

When a friend asks, let there be no tomorrow.

Stubbiness at least lessens the number of yeses.

A golden roof of S.M.A. 13 has been uncovered in Turkey.

If one really is wise he can afford to stimulate ignorance.

If you look distinguished, capitalize it. But how can you know?

A fox with white feet was caught in Llyn penrhos of Wales.

Repentance is often the sequel of the ill-success of one's enterprise.

Memories make life beautiful; forgetfulness alone makes it possible.

Perhaps, "sucker lists" are as long as ever, but suckers' purses aren't.

Tall men should score at auctions. The bargains will go to the highest bidder.

Four thousand years ago when there was no writing, there was no plagiarism.

A Spanish trader recently bought 150 Missouri mules for export to Harcelon.

Life is like a trip in a car. You never seem to be going very fast if you start fast.

The deaf aren't so unfortunate. Most of our worrying is caused by the talk we hear.

Collars four inches high didn't survive; but being so ugly and uncomfortable, it is a wonder.

Forty-nine municipalities in North Carolina operate their own electric power and light systems.

No one knows exactly what a Nordie is. Some think it is just being light-haired and light-eyed.

The income of New York state is equal to the income of all the states west of the Mississippi excluding California.

Magic Apples

An apple mystery was revealed at a recent meeting of the British Association of Refrigeration when it was discovered that "elderly" apples give out emanations which have the effect of quickly ripening lemons and also unripe apples. The emanations exercise a still more startling influence on potatoes. Those vegetables, if placed in the stream of air coming from the elderly apples, either do not sprout at all, or produce sprouts which are like warts. Investigations are being made into the nature of these mysterious emanations, but so far the scientists have not been able to track them down.—The Pitts Magazine.

Queer Astronomical Instrument

For many generations a queer astronomical instrument has stood on the roof of the royal palace in Udaipur, India. It used to "warn" its original owner when anyone in the kitchen was preparing to poison his food. The stars were supposed to know and mysteriously transmit the information to its mechanism. Although it still "warns" as well as it ever did, the present Maharana has little faith in it. The old skeptic employs a taster.—Collier's Weekly.

Girl Defends Sheep

*Actually sheep are not silly. Well-bred sheep have more intelligence than many human beings I know. This was the answer of Miss Eileen Rossiter, girl sheep expert of Ewyas Harold, England, to the charge that sheep are silly. Miss Rossiter bought her first registered Clun Forest sheep at 15 and now has a flock of 67 pedigree animals. She knows all her sheep so well that she can recognize them by their voices. She often is called to act as judge at shows and fairs.

Domesticated Wolves

The Moscow zoo boasts of two wolves which apparently are as tame and trustworthy as dogs. They were captured when they were puppies and ever since have been given kind and patient training. Their utter lack of viciousness and desire to return to their native element seems to indicate the fallacy of the belief that grown wolves become dangerous even though they have been trained from puppyhood.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Real Golfer

Visitor—Does your husband play golf?
Woman—Well, if you call tearing up the sod around a little ball and swearing like a trooper playing golf, he does.

No Joking Either

Teacher—Rastus, what animal is most noted for its fur?
Rastus—De skunk; do more fur you gets away from him de better it is fur you.

Playing Safe

Doctor—To be quite candid with you, your trouble is laziness.
Patient—Yes, doctor, I know; but what is a scientific name for it? I've got to report to the wife.

USE Printed Stationery



A New Dinner Deal

NOT a New Deal dinner, but a new dinner deal is what we are talking about. Times are too uncertain nowadays for us to eat up all the money we earn, but that doesn't mean by a long shot that we should eat less well. All that it implies is a little more careful planning on the part of the housewife, and there are a number of ways in which she is doing it now.

If she has a mechanical refrigerator, for instance, she is able to take advantage of the weekly "bargain specials" in butcher shops and grocery stores, and she can keep the food she has purchased at bargain prices safe and sweet in her refrigerator until it is eaten up. She can also buy large sized cans containing twice as much food, which cost usually only a few cents more than the small ones, and keep the unused part in her refrigerator. These devices may mean a saving of more than a dollar a week—fifty or sixty dollars a year!

Planning Is Fun

Another way she can economize on food is to plan more carefully the dishes she will serve, with price as a consideration as well as taste and appropriateness to the other dishes in the meal. It is real fun and a small triumph to be able to think up another dish just as tasty and appropriate as the one you first thought of but costing less. That these three factors can be successfully combined, once you get the knack of it, is proved by the following tempting menu devised by a graduate dietitian to serve to six people at a cost of only a dollar and a half.

Melon and Grapefruit Cocktail
Jellied Salmon Mould 16¢
Mashed Potato Puff 16¢
Fishcakes and Scallops 13¢
Broiled and Buttered 13¢
Blackberry Roll with Cream 34¢
Iced Coffee 12¢

Of course these prices are only approximate, but as much of the dinner consists of canned foods and their prices are more stable than that of fresh foods, they can be taken as fairly representative.

Here Are the Recipes

Melon and Grapefruit Cocktail: Combine half the contents of a No. 2 can grapefruit (saving the other half in the refrigerator to serve at another meal), one cup watermelon cubes and one cup cantaloupe cubes. Arrange in cocktail glasses and chill.

Jellied Salmon Mould: Dissolve one package lemon gelatin in one and a half cups boiling water. Cool and add one-half cup orange juice and one-half cup canned grapefruit juice. When it starts to stiffen, add the flaked contents of one half can salmon, one cup diced celery and one-fourth cup diced sweet pickles. Chill in a mold. Unmold and serve on six leaves of lettuce with six tablespoons of mayonnaise. This makes sufficient for six liberal servings.

Mashed Potato Puff: Beat one egg, and add with one cup grated cheese, salt, pepper and one-third cup diluted evaporated milk to two cups hot mashed potato. Add one tablespoon butter, beat with fork until fluffy and pile lightly into a buttered baking dish. Dot with one tablespoon butter, and place in a hot oven for thirty minutes, or until browned.

Streamline Your Menus

EVERYTHING is going streamline nowadays—automobiles, airplanes, trains, furniture, clothes and even menus. But you can streamline the latter during these languid summer months without streaming with perspiration yourself over a hot stove. The method is simple. Just use canned foods which need little cooking, and see how much fuel and energy you save and what satisfactory results you can attain.

You can streamline your guests, too, by making them stream up to a buffet table and help themselves to the dishes which you have prepared with so much ease. In that way it's really easier to entertain fifty people than it would be to serve fifteen with all the formalities of sitting down.

A Summer Buffet

Let's try it. Say someone in your family is getting married, or say the weather is torrid, but you suddenly feel that you can't wait another moment before beginning to repay an accumulation of social debts. Here's the menu for an appropriate streamlined buffet:

Salad Nuts—And here is the way to make delicious lobster salad without the bother of boiling any lobsters and in a minimum of time. Remove the tendons from six 12-ounce cans lobster, cut into large pieces and marinate in one cup tart French dressing for an hour or two. Then add three-fourths cup finely diced sweet pickles, three-fourths cup finely diced stuffed olives, one-fourth cup finely diced dill pickle, two tablespoons capers, three cups chopped cucumber and eighteen hard-cooked eggs cut into eighths, tossing all lightly together to avoid breaking pieces. Add mayonnaise to mask slightly, forking in gently. You will need for this from two and a half to three cups of mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce. Serves fifty. And there you are!

Plenty of Fruit Juices

Remember that it's hot, but there are plenty of cooling fruit juices in this streamlined menu. There is lots of pineapple juice in the

Pineapple Cream Sherbet: Soften three tablespoons gelatin in two-thirds cup cold water, then dissolve in one quart boiling water. Add six cups sugar, dissolve, and let mixture cool. Add five cups scalded and cooled cream and the contents of five No. 2 cans pineapple juice. Freeze. Serves fifty.

Strawberry Grapefruitade: Boil four cups sugar and three cups water for five minutes; then cool. Hull two quarts strawberries, wash, crush, add one cup sugar, let stand for an hour, then add to the cold syrup. Add the juice of twelve oranges and six lemons and the contents of two No. 2 cans grapefruit juice. Just before serving, add three quarts gingerale, and serve over a large piece of ice in a punch bowl. Serves fifty.

Personal

Lydia B. White, on a business trip to Louisville, will leave for Louisville on Tuesday.

Miss M. A. White, on a business trip to Louisville, will leave for Louisville on Tuesday.

A lawn party was given at the M. R. person's house on Tuesday evening.

Born, Aug. 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fannin of Morehead, a boy.

Born, Aug. 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lykins of White Oak, a ten pound boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lykins of White Oak are the proud parents of a fine boy.

Uncle Frank Steele is back from his visit in Morehead with his brother Shuck.

Dr. H. B. Murray joined his wife at Greenville on Saturday for a week and visit.

Miss Sylvia Egleston of near Frenchburg is with Mrs. W. G. Ratliff for a few weeks.

Rev. J. Clyde Wheeler was the dinner guest Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gullett.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonnie Lykins were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hollie Lykins.

Mrs. Louisa McMillin is visiting at Wesley for grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Blair.

Church court adjourned Tuesday after having been in session all last week and Monday.

Mrs. M. J. Cantrell, formerly of Sherrill, now of Ashland, was in town on Thursday of last week.

Miss Nell Cole was a guest this week at a house party at the home of Miss Fern Wilson at Richmond.

Miss Edna Hasty has returned to Mr. Sterling after a visit with her parents and friends near Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cole and sons Buddy and Billy, of Wilmore, were visiting home folks here Sunday.

Mr. Wilson and her sister, who are staying in town, were called Sunday morning to the bedside of their mother.

MAN WANTED for Randolph Route of 500 families. Write today. Randolph, Tenn. KY-229-284, Freeport, Ill. (Ad)

Rev. and Mrs. G. B. Trayner and son W. S., of Newport, are visiting this week their other son, H. S. Trayner, and family.

Asa Nickel, Joe Lykins, William children, and Ruffie Lykins went to Hazel Green on Tuesday evening to hear a musical program.

C. M. Mathis, who had been attending the university of Kentucky at Lexington, left Friday to attend Camp Hagan at Rogersville, Tennessee.

Rev. J. Clyde Wheeler, Miss Myrtle Gullett, J. L. Blair, William Allen Blair, and Miss Carolyn Blair attended the church at Lexington yesterday.

Mrs. W. O. Hale of West Liberty and her brother, Ernest Lewis, and wife, of Wesley, left Monday for a two weeks' visit with relatives in Ohio and Illinois.

Mrs. John Flowers of Peoria, Ill., who had been visiting her sons, Henry and Rose Jr. and Homer S. Rose, returned home Monday with her husband, John Flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Caraway and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin, of Mansfield, Ill., were visiting the families of Mr. and Mrs. Will McKendle and Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Cole the week end.

Boone Wells, our efficient telephone man, who tells us he has not lost a day for several years, has been confined to the house all week with an unusually heavy cold. We hope he will soon be out. Mrs. Wells, who was sick a few days, is improving.

Miss Zelma Grey Spencer has returned from a somewhat extended visit with relatives and friends in West Virginia, Ohio, and Floyd and Knox counties. Miss Zelma's friends are glad she is back with her home friends and Miss Zelma is just as glad as they are.

W. M. Gardner, attorney of this place, has been appointed referee in bankruptcy of district no. 11, composed of the counties of Madison, Estlin, Menifee, Morgan, Mingo, Powell, and Johnson. The appointment was made by H. Church Ford, federal judge of the eastern district of Kentucky.

Mrs. Anty McMillin went to Louisville on business Tuesday.

Miss Nannie Walter, who has been sick for several weeks, is improving.

Miss Bethel Kluber, who visited home folks at Matlin is back with Mrs. Cole.

Born, Aug. 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bryant of West Liberty, a girl—Rachel Ann.

Mrs. Grace Wright is spending the week at Matlin with her aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Allison Deland.

Mrs. D. B. Lacy went to Glasgow on Tuesday to visit her sister, Mrs. H. I. Elm and Mrs. W. A. Hays.

Mary Edith, little daughter of Captain and Mrs. Claude F. Gullett, is sick with intestinal infection.

Autia, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Gullett, has been sick all week and is still unable to get out.

Mrs. Lou Cox and her daughter, Virgilia Cox, returned Monday from a week's visit at home with her sons.

Joe Lykins and Mrs. Claude F. Shouse met Mr. Shouse at Danville on Sunday and brought him in for a visit here.

Miss Georgia Mae Caskey spent Monday night at Wesley with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Hecker Green.

Fifty of the Tusco people attended the evening demonstration there on Tuesday, and fifty-four attended the one at Union City.

Mrs. Roscoe Brown, who has been staying with her father, near Sellersville, reports a little improvement in her father's condition.

Mrs. Norris S. Loper and son Scott, of Wayland, are spending the week with Mrs. J. J. Scudder while her husband is in Mississippi.

Harold King of Carter county, who has been visiting relatives at Wesley, was supper Tuesday with his aunt Mrs. W. A. Caskey, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Steele and children, of Williamson, W. Va., visited Mrs. Steele's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Gullett, yesterday.

Mrs. Ben Allen of White Oak, who had a major operation in the Ashland hospital about a week ago, is improving nicely. Her husband is still with her.

A letter from Mrs. R. A. Mathis at Jackson, Mississippi, informs us that she has not been well, but is improving, and will be here at the opening of school Sept. 2.

Mrs. Yanda Weather's mother, Mrs. T. J. Aeton, of Ephraim, and her sister, Mrs. John H. Shouse of Washington, D. C., are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Weather.

Six persons took the test at the close of the study of the book, "When Do Teachers Teach?" which was taught at the Baptist church last week by C. E. Hargis of Lexington.

The G.A. girls met with Miss Loren Wells Tuesday afternoon. Their program was a continuation of the study of Japan. After a pleasant social hour their hostess served refreshments.

Mrs. T. H. Caskey returned Thursday from her visit at Columbus, Ohio. Her daughter Nell, who spent a very pleasant summer vacation there with relatives, returned with her mother.

Mrs. Johnnie Elm and son Roger of Wesley, spent the week with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fannin, while Mr. Elm was on the grand jury. They returned home Saturday.

Miss Ethel Allen and her uncle, Tom Roberts, returned the last of the week to their home in Middletown, Ohio after a week's visit here with relatives. This was their first trip home since they moved to Ohio a few years ago, and their many friends gave them a glad welcome.

The following persons are guests in the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Caskey: their nephews, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Blukely of Columbus, O., and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Caskey of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Caskey's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John Walsh, and their niece, Ruth Steele, of Columbus, Ohio; Miss Caskey's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McHardy, and daughter, of Decatur, Iowa. These relatives are also visiting Agni Martha Caskey and other relatives in the community.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Spunk and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hall, of Hazard, spent Sunday here with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Welch accompanied their daughter, Mrs. J. B. Spunk, and her husband, Sunday to their home in Hazard for a visit.

Miss Ann and Thelma Spurlock and their mother, Mrs. George Spurlock, of Hazard, where they spent a week with her children there, returned Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Long of Wayland are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tipton, of Sellers.

Nancy Tipton of Sellers spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Byrd of Demott.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rose and daughter, Mrs. Nell, of Charleston, W. Va., are visiting Mrs. Rose's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McChure, of Sellers.

Mrs. W. H. McChure of Sellers spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Brown, at Ashland.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Conley of Paducah were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Chaney.

Ernest Nickel and little son Bill, Ray were Sunday afternoon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Gose of Demott.

Best wishes to the Courier.

THE RAMBLIN' KID

HOLIDAY

Aug. 19—H. H. Holiday of this place is one of the jury members of the trial of church court.

Jim Oney, who has been ill for some time, seems to be getting along.

Frank Gullett, who had an operation for appendicitis at Paducah several days ago, is back home and seems to be improving nicely.

Good working seemed to be the main thing here last week. Roy Vance working on the upper road and Oral Arnett on the other end. The wet weather will make the roads muddy for a while.

The following persons from here attended court at West Liberty last week: Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Holliday and children Lena, Edward, and Lawrence; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Vance, Bryan Vance, Sam Holliday, Dillard Oney, Sam Oney, and C. G. Lykins.

We are sorry to hear of the tragic death of Will Rogers and Wiley Post. I have read many of Mr. Rogers' funerals and heard him many times over the radio, but death calls to all, and they must respond.

Crimes are increasing very rapidly, and morals are declining. Character is the thing teachers should try to form with each pupil in these days of evil. There is a move now on hand to vote Morgan county dry of legal whisky next November. Every mother, and every other person who wants Morgan county safe for Democracy should climb on the old hand wagon for victory.

Wishing each reader and all the workers in the Licking Valley Courier more happiness, success, and prosperity than ever.

BLUE EYES

MALE RAT FOUND TO BE GALLANT FELLOW

We have been hating the rat. When we called a man a rat we felt that he was given the lowest designation possible. But we were wrong; we were hating the individual, says a writer in the New York Herald Tribune. We have the word of a scientist for this fact, Dr. A. M. Ulin of the Institute of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh. Gallantry is almost invariably manifested in the male rat, he states.

It is not infrequent, he stated, for rats to show incompatibility in their cages, but he described an unusual case of an attack by a female on a male that was placed in her cage. She forced the male to the corner of the cage where he was obliged to stand on his hind legs. She attacked him if he tried to let his forepaws down. She then carried him to that corner and killed him to the full height of the cage, completely inclosing the male rat and shutting him from her sight. The situation continued for about six or seven hours when a truce was apparently arranged. "The male made no protest, manifesting a gallantry which is almost invariable in the male rat," stated Doctor Ulin.

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alotabs

BILIOUSNESS

CONTROL OF CREDIT

A BASIC QUESTION

Economist Describes Conflict Between Opposing Social Views on Government Bank.

Agitation for government banking is a phase of the conflict between our present "personal competitive" and "collective" systems.

Dr. J. B. Spunk, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, says in an article in a recent issue of "The American Banker" that the conflict between the two systems is a basic question of social policy.

"They involve irreconcilable principles of human conduct and philosophy of life and the conflict between them is the key to the economic, social and political struggles of today," Mr. Jordan says.

The enterprise system of which "the development of the United States has been the unparalleled example, depends for its motive power of progress upon the inexhaustible reservoir of energy in individual desire for personal advancement in prosperity, but it guarantees nothing to the individual save freedom of opportunity," the article says in part.

The collectivist security system, he says, "places all emphasis upon the maintenance of a minimum standard of living for the mass without regard to the creative power of the individual. Quite simply the security system in the modern form of the philosophy of the slave society," he continues.

A Sign of the Times

"The many-sided movement toward governmental banking, deposit insurance and currency management is the most direct and decisive expression of the universal instinctive search for security which is the sign of the times. In America our so-called social security legislation is an important indication of the drift away from the enterprise system toward a collectivist security system with concentration of authority in a central Federal government."

"The nationalization of credit is crucial and indispensable for complete state control of the complex industrial and business structure of this country. The drive toward government banking and monetary control is most determined because the relation of the state to credit goes to the root of the enterprise system. A collectivist security system is inconceivable without nationalization of credit. An enterprise system is inconceivable with it."

Under a collectivist security system, based on government banking of the kind "the sole in the hands of a few persons and depend upon their judgment, will or caprice," Mr. Jordan says, adding that it is they who must determine "upon the basis of some predetermined plan or upon pure political expediency of the moment, what lines of industry and even what individual enterprises shall have access to the credit reservoir." The state, he says, "has the power of life and death over all enterprises that utilize credit."

"Every government is an organ of party power and must respond to the will of the party that put it in power," the Jordan article says. "Under an unchecked government operation it is an inescapable tendency of every currency to depreciate and for credit to expand. However much it may be in the interest of the nation, deflation is too dangerous politically for any government to undertake it deliberately."

"In the end government banking and currency management resolve themselves simply into the use of credit as a political instrument of power, and this instrument tends to be used in the long run for expropriation of the savings of the community."

THE FARM BUDGET

By DAN H. OTIS, Agricultural Director, American Bankers Association

Inventories aid in the formation of a farm budget. Some banks, as well as the Federal Administration, recommend our using the method of using production and expenses.

Under this plan provision is made for monthly expenditures and funds are granted to the borrower in accordance with the budget plan. The budget helps to show how loans can be repaid.

With the accurate data from previous inventories and budgets, budget making becomes easier and more accurate and valuable. As one branch of the farming plant requires more expenditure, such as for new machinery, fencing, livestock, etc., it may be necessary to limit other branches in order to meet these pressing requirements.

The budget helps to formulate a financial program. It is of special importance in arranging to meet special or large expenditures. If the income and expenditures are carefully budgeted it prevents the spending of money needed for interest and taxes before the time of their payment arrives. It helps to provide a reserve.

The Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association feels that this type of work is so important that special emphasis has been placed upon the field of farm inventories, budgets and credit statements as one of its national projects for farm aid.

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A Few Little Smiles

BY REQUEST

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Mind Your P's

and

No Q's Asked

IT'S peculiar how popular is the letter p when it comes to spelling out foods. There are peas, peppers, potatoes and pumpkins to start with, peaches, pears, pineapples and plums (to say nothing of prunes) to continue, and parsley, pickles, pimientos, popcorn and potted meats to carry on. Even pursnips have their part to play. Serve these or combinations of them and there'll be no questions asked. For these particular foods not only get along famously by themselves but they pair off well together. Take, for instance, this:

Peas and Potato Salad: Drain one cup of canned peas, add one and a half cups sliced boiled potatoes, one tablespoon chopped onion and one tablespoon chopped pimientos, and mix in four tablespoons French dressing. Add two tablespoons chopped walnuts and one-third cup mayonnaise and season to taste with salt, pepper and celery salt. Serve on lettuce leaves. Serves four.

A Party Dish

And here's another alternative pea recipe in which the peas combine with pimientos and other ingredients in pastry cases. Its full name is:

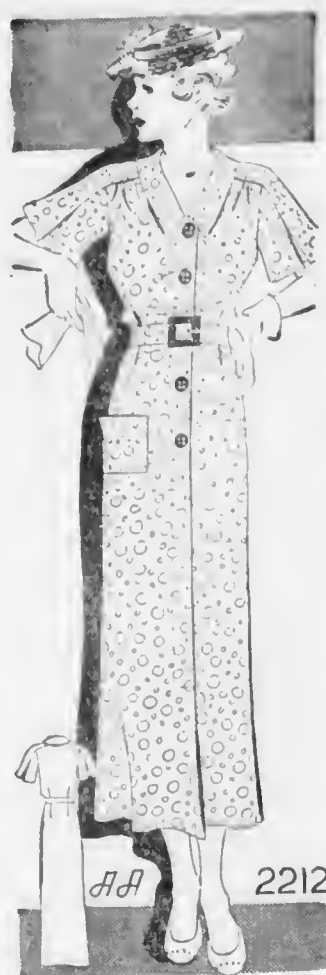
Pastry Peas in Pastry Cases: Make a white sauce of two tablespoons butter, two tablespoons flour, three-fourths cup evaporated milk and all the liquor from a No. 2 can peas and a 3-ounce can mushrooms. Season with salt and pepper, add the peas, mushrooms and one-fourth cup shredded pimientos, and heat. Serve in pastry cases, in small party shells, in timbale cases or on toast points. Serves six to eight.

What is a TATOOM?

ANIMAL, vegetable or mineral? Is it something edible? Yes, it's a vegetable. In fact, it was not for the present but for puzzles and mixing up the letters in a word and then defying you to unscramble them, you would recognize it immediately as a tomato!

Shirtwaist Frock Simple and Chic

PATTERN 2212



2212

It seems that girls will be girls this season—even in the field of sports! And most welcome, too, is the return to femininity in clothes. That flattering quality is most often achieved through the softness of gathers (as you see in this yoke) or easy freedom of line (like the pleated sleeve with its casual air. But every important tailored detail is retained making the shirtwaist frock so universally becoming! See how trim the collar—how neat the front closing—how simple the pocket! Make yours of sport silk or cotton.

Pattern 2212 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32. Size 16 takes 33, yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated suggestions sewing instructions included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to the Sewing Circle Pattern Department, 213 West Seventeenth Street New York City.



PHYSICAL EFFECT

"What makes you speak at the top of your voice?"
"In order," said Senator Sorghum, "to remind folks of the loftiness of my ideals."

Waiting List

The young couple was talking over finances and the husband remarked: "Woe! It is wonderful when we're out of debt."

"I'll say," returned the young wife, "I've got a whole list of things I'm going to charge when that day comes."
—Indianapolis News.

Demands

Beryl—The man I marry must be a hero.
Rupert—Oh, you're not as bad as all that.

Hot or Cold?

Artist—Dearest, I would like to do you in oils.
She—Oh, do just take me for a sardine?—Detroit News.

WNU 1. 34-35



IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago
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Lesson for August 25

BARNABAS

LESSON TEXT—Acts 4:36, 37; 11:19-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—He was a good man, and full of the Holy Spirit and of faith—Acts 11:24.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Barnabas' Love Gift.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Friendly Barnabas.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How Barnabas Used His Possessions.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—In Partnership With God.

The explanatory title given by the lesson committee, "Barnabas (A Consecrated Man of Means)," is not entirely satisfactory, as it emphasizes only one of his many excellent qualities.

I. Barnabas the Man (Acts 4:36).

His original name was Joseph. When he became a Christian he was by the apostles renamed Barnabas, which doubtless signifies the change from the old life to the new. This was a common custom, e. g., Simon to Peter and Saul to Paul. The name means "son of prophecy" or "son of exhortation and consolation." This shows not only the nature and spirit of Barnabas but indicates that he possessed a gift of hortatory preaching.

II. Barnabas the Philanthropist (Acts 4:37).

So fully had the divine love permeated the very being of Barnabas, that, seeing the need of his fellow believers, he sold his property and brought the money and laid it at the apostles' feet. He was in no sense obliged to do this; there was no such binding law of a community of goods in the early Church. Private ownership of property was recognized (Acts 5:1).

III. Barnabas the Christian Statesman (Acts 11:19-20).

1. Betrayed Saul (9:23, 27). After Saul's conversion he came to Jerusalem and tried to join himself to the disciples, but they were afraid of him. Barnabas saw that Saul was really a converted man. Being a good man he could see there was good in Saul. To be able to judge personality is the first mark of a Christian statesman.

2. Sent to Antioch (Acts 11:22-24). Violent persecutions of the Church sent many disciples to the regions about the Mediterranean sea. As they went they preached the gospel and churches were established. The most conspicuous of these was at Antioch, the capital of Syria, becoming the most important center in the spread of Christianity. Everything went well as long as the gospel was preached to the Jews only, but certain of those disciples deliberately preached Christ among the Greeks. They announced to them that God had become incarnate in a man, that that man, after a ministry of love and grace, had died a sacrificial death on the cross, and that salvation was now offered to all who would accept him.

Tidings having reached the ears of the Jerusalem Church that a great work of grace was expressing itself through the Greeks who were preaching the Lord Jesus Christ at Antioch, Barnabas was sent to look after it. Barnabas was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and faith. He, therefore, had spiritual discernment and broad sympathy. Those who have grace in themselves will be able to see grace in others. He exhorted them and urged them forward in their work.

3. Goes after Saul (11:25, 26). The work at Antioch prospered that help was needed; therefore, Barnabas went after Saul. Barnabas thus introduced Saul to his great work as the apostle to the Gentiles. The gifts of both of these men were needed on that field. Different temperaments when brought into harmony by God's grace are needed in the church.

4. Disciples called Christians first in Antioch (v. 20). After a year of teaching by Paul and Barnabas the name "Christian" was given to the disciples. Observe that the name was associated with the teaching. Paul taught the vital oneness of the believer with Christ; therefore, it was natural that the disciples should be called Christians. The notion that the name "Christian" was given in derision has no factual basis.

IV. Barnabas the Dispenser of Alms (vv. 27-30). Because of the oneness of Christians with Christ and with one another, the distress of the brethren at Jerusalem must be relieved by the gifts of believers at Antioch. The Spirit of God, through Agabus, made known the coming dearth which was to prevail throughout all the world. The disciples were therefore moved, according to their ability, to send relief unto the brethren in Judea. These gifts had a powerful effect in removing the suspicions of the brethren at Jerusalem.

A Strong Will

If we have need of a strong will in order to do good, it is more necessary still for us in order not to do evil; from which it often results that the most modest life is that where the force of will is most exercised.—Count Moltke.

Lies

One lie in word or act opens the door to a thousand. Truth is the magician's circle, to cross which is to break the spell and turn all to darkness.—O. S. Starden.

His Majesty's Seamen Must Have Their Grog



EVERY day the tars on British warships receive a ration of grog and drink a toast to the king's health. This photograph was made aboard H. M. S. Dundee of the British West Indies fleet which was paying New York a brief visit. The officer at the right is seeing the men get what is coming to them—and no more.

Bedtime Story for Children

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

LIGHTFOOT THE DEER BECOMES UNEASY

THE Green Forest was very beautiful. It was no longer green save where the pines and spruces and hemlocks grew. Everywhere else it was red and yellow and brown, for it was October and the leaves had turned. All day long and all the night, too, for that matter, there was a gentle rustling all through the Green Forest, for the leaves were falling.

Lightfoot the Deer was becoming uneasy. It was the rustling of the falling leaves that made him uneasy. You see those falling leaves had a message for Lightfoot, a message and a warning. It was that the season of terrible danger for him, the hunting season, was close at hand.

All through the long summer Lightfoot had lived in peace and safety. In the early spring his wonderful antlers, which some folks call horns, but which are not true horns, had fallen. Very helpless had Lightfoot been then, but despite his helplessness there had been no fear in his heart. You see, he knew that there was no one in all the Green Forest, save Buster Bear, of whom he need be afraid. It was an easy matter to keep out of the way of Buster Bear. Besides, there was little cause to fear Buster, for Buster was finding plenty to eat and a full stomach makes for good nature in man and beast.

So all the long summer Lightfoot the Deer had lived quietly and in peace while new antlers grew, antlers larger and more beautiful than those



All Through the Long Summer Lightfoot Had Lived in Peace and Safety

he had lost. While those new antlers were growing he kept very much by himself. Now, they were fully grown and he wore them like a crown. He had polished and revivified the points of them by rubbing them against trees. You know, while they had been growing they had been covered by a sort of furry-looking skin, called velvet. They had been soft and tender then. Now that they were hard there was no further use for the velvet covering and this Lightfoot had rubbed off as he polished his antlers.

Do YOU Know—



That the poem "Mary Had a Little Lamb" was composed from an actual event? It all happened in the little village of Sterling, Mass., in the early days of the 19th century. Mary E. Sawyer was the heroine and John Roulstone was the author.
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As long as the leaves had remained green everywhere through the Green Forest, Lightfoot had been happy and carefree, but now that the leaves had turned to beautiful colors and were dropping, dropping, dropping day and night, he grew more and more uneasy and fear crept into his heart.

Lightfoot had a good memory and he had not forgotten the dreadful things which had happened at the time

MINUTE MAKE-UPS By V. V.



One of the new modes in nail polish is to use red liquid enamel only on the tip of the nail, leaving the rest of the nail its natural color. The very deep shades of red, sometimes gold or silver for evening, even green in the new peacock tone, are used.
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QUESTION BOX by ED WYNN, The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:
I am an amateur actor, and last night our Dramatic club gave one of Shakespeare's plays, in which I played Hamlet. Every time I was on the stage the audience laughed out loud. How do you account for that when you know as well as I that Hamlet is not a funny character?
Truly yours,
MANNY JER.

Answer: I know it isn't, but I guess the way you played it it was.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
Why do some musicians close their eyes when they play?
Yours truly,
L. TROVATORE.

Answer: That is so they can't see the audience suffer while they are playing.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
I notice so many women keep money in their stockings, and every time they need it they lift their skirt, put their hand in their stocking and pull it out. What I want to know is: "How do these women get at their money when gentlemen are around them?"
Truly yours,
X. TREMITIES.

Answer: My dear friend, when there are gentlemen around, women don't have to get at their money.

Dear Mr. Wynn:
I am in a peculiar predicament, and hope you can help me. I have a \$10 bill which is counterfeit. One day I'll think it is all right and feel on the verge of passing it, and then on another day I'll think it isn't any good and make up my mind to tear it up. This has been going on for weeks and it worries me. What shall I do?
Yours truly,
I. M. A. FIADE.

Answer: The only thing for you to do is to wait until the day for think-

ing the bill is all right to come around, and pass it.

Mother's Cook Book VACATION MEALS

DURING the summer weather is the time when everybody should take a few hours away from the grindstone. The house mother needs a vacation as much as any worker, but usually, a picnic is but an added burden unless everybody takes a hand in planning and preparing the food. Have everything simple, easy to prepare and then let the young folks do the work; it will be good experience and give mother a rest, if it is possible for her to give up the idea that no one but herself can pack a lunch.

With the frying pan, take along some eggs and bacon. Scramble the eggs, add the crisp bacon which has been fried and kept hot, serve as a sandwich filling, on well buttered bread. Young green onions or a simple salad, or a cucumber and radishes, go well with such sandwiches. For the youngsters, take milk, lemonade or cocoa, which may be carried in a thermos bottle. Coffee, too, may be prepared at home, but one of the pleasures of an outing meal is cooking it. Coffee never tastes better than when cooked in a tin pot or pail on a campfire.

French fried toast goes very nicely for a camp hot dish. This is easy to prepare by beating an egg, adding a little milk and a pinch of salt and sugar. Fry in a little hot bacon fat or the slices may be fried on the sheet-

ONE DAY IN AUTUMN

By ANNE CAMPBELL

I CAN remember my old Granddad sitting beside me on the wagon, flicking flies from the roan team, his pipe filled with tobacco, surveying the stony fields with wise old eyes.

And as I looked at him, I heard the creaking Of the off wagon wheels, and knew right well What he would say. He wasn't much for talking, And he sat silent now for quite a spell.

But when he spoke, though I was very little, I knew just what he meant. . . . I'd heard loud speaking And bragging folks, and laughed when Grandpa muttered: "The weakest wagon wheel does the most squeaking!"
Copyright—WNU Service.

Three-Piece Suit



A heather mixture of navy blue and tan alpaca tweed that looks like a hand knit is used for the skirt and jacket of this smart three-piece suit. The ribbed blouse, belt and pocket flaps are navy blue. A cowhide buckle also features this ensemble.

iron stove, where all may be cooked at once.

Tomato and Egg Sandwich.

Fry an egg on both sides, not too hard. Put between slices of bread with sliced tomato and onion. This makes a good meal with a cupful of hot coffee.

A piece of bread fried in a very hot, the bacon fat in a hot frying pan makes a tasty meal with any green salad or green onions and radishes.
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"If the boy friends were just half as light of foot as they are in the head," says stepping Sue, "what wonderful dancers they would be."
WNU Service.

Area of Afghanistan

Afghanistan has an estimated area of 245,000 square miles and an estimated population of over 6,000,000.

Waiting for Word From Houdini



NINE YEARS ago Harry Houdini, master magician, died. Before he passed away he made a compact with his wife that he would seek to communicate with her from the beyond, giving her certain code signals whereby she might know when he spoke. In her rustic Laurel Canyon home, near Hollywood, Calif., Mrs. Beatrice Houdini waits for that message. She has waited nine years at a shrine in which stands a photograph of the magician.

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